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This report indicates that the fee system is still in active operation, not only in compensating constables for their services in arresting a fellow citizen, but also the magistrate or justice of the peace for convicting him. The process of paying fines by imprisonment and thus depriving the needy family of the offender's support, is spoken of as "altogether too much traffic in fallen humanity," and Mr. Archibald says, "I really believe the fee and fine system to be a blot on our civilization, and but little deterrent to crime."

This writer feels that the "continuance of crime is due rather to the fact that nearly all efforts are made to punish the criminal, and so little is being done to prevent the boy or girl from becoming a criminal."

On the whole these reports show that the officials in charge of the institutions are conscious of many needs in the conduct of these institutions that are not being realized, largely because of public indifference.

The reports of the doctors of the various Dominion prisons would indicate a considerable amount of sickness, and an undue proportion of deaths. This, too, is largely explained by the fact that in many of these institutions modern ventilating facilities and sanitary arrangements have not been installed. It would seem that Governments everywhere move slowly in recognizing the short-sighted policy of giving little attention to the preparation of offenders for better citizenship in the future.

These reports would indicate that while the promptness of the Canadian courts in dealing with offenders is similar to that of the English courts, there is not the same degree of efficiency in the correctional institutions, either in the matter of classification of prisoners, adequate employment for the inmates, or in the centralized control of the penal problem.

Central Howard Association, Chicago

F. EMORY LYON.

A STUDY IN COUNTY JAILS IN CALIFORNIA. State Board of Charities and Corrections, 1916, 115 pp.

It goes pretty hard, I suppose, for a California authority to call even the jails of that state bad. This study of facts that has been issued during the latter part of this year is made up from a set of uniform registers kept at county jails under the direction of the state board. The staff of the board were aided in the survey by students of the University of California and of the University of Southern California. All but six of the 58 counties of California are included and the ones omitted do not have a total of more than 200 prisoners a year.

This handbook of facts consists of introductory lists and display pages of diagrammatic character, 16 pages of comment, and 31 statistical tables. In the later part of the volume are given also descriptions of farm colony experiments in other states, abstracts of

California laws relating to the subject of the study, and a proposed law for the establishment of two correctional farms in California.

Outstanding in the comment and argument is the revelation of facts about the "floater" custom. Courts and peace officers are parties to a system whereby 2,200 out of 2,300 vagrants were found to have been passed on, or "floated" to other jurisdictions. In four San Joaquin Valley counties only 5% of men charged with vagrancy were convicted. This interesting line of observation is supplemented by facts regarding residence of prisoners. For example, 97% of the men imprisoned in county jails were found to belong "for the most part" to the state, but not to be residents of any particular county (p. 11). All of this is used to buttress the argument for state control of the treatment of misdemeanants.

Other prominent features are the comment on variation of administrative practices among the counties (p. 12), ages of county jail prisoners, 44% of the total number received during the year being under thirty years of age (p. 19), and facts regarding the salaries of sheriffs and practices in the employment of deputies that are in some instances little short of scandalous (p. 23).

The statistical tables, taken for what they are worth at the present status in the development of statistics of local penal institutions are perhaps the most important feature of the production. It is interesting to note that the counties have been grouped according to four sizes, and also by six regions. One would expect some comment in the text on the significant results of study according to these groupings. In only three instances are percentage tables given, these relating to conditions of residence of the prisoners. This points the fact that there is by far too little analytical treatment and comparison in the report. For example, what is the significance of a total of 31,572 prisoners received during the year 1914 according to this study as compared with the similar number 16,761 received during 1910 according to the United States census?

This is one of the most thorough studies of jails that has been reported. The booklet represents a cross between a popular document and a scientific treatise and for that reason falls short of success in both directions. For example, it is strange to see large type poster pages in the beginning and paragraph headings later entitled "Modes" and "Medians." It would perhaps have been more forceful to have begun the book in the logical order of telling the story of the investigation and proceeding step by step to conclusions, leaving popularization of the results to separate publications and exhibits.

Chicago.

WILLIAM T. CROSS.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PSYCHO-ANALYSIS FOR THE MENTAL SCIENCES.
By *Dr. Otto Rank* and *Dr. Hans Sachs*; translated from the German by Dr. Charles R. Payne. Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company, 1916, Pages 127. Price \$1.50.